Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 24, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1425.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the eleventh day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits hereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court —Dated this 24th day of September, 1817.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

A CARD.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, will be held at the Vestry Room of ST. THOMAS'S Church on Saturday the 27th Instant in the forenoon at eleven o'Clock.

N. WADE,
Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Sept. 24th 1817.

Public Auction.

On Monday & Tuesday the 29th & 30th Inst.

THE REMAINDER OF THE

INVESTMENT
per
William Pitt,

WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE
COMMANDER'S HOUSE
IN
Hummum Street,
Consisting of

A Small quantity of Hoffman's Jams and Jellies, Oilmans Stores, Irish Provisions, Pale Ale, Port Wine, Claret and Champaigne, Printed Cottons, Muslins, French Satins and Ribbons, Brussels Lace and Veils, Imitation Shawls, Parasols and Ladies Work Boxes, Morocco and Calf Skin Hats, Books, Perfumery and Snuff. The whole of the articles are in excellent preservation and will be put up in convenient Lots. The sale to commence at noon precisely.

W. NICOL,
Purser.

Bombay, 24th September 1817.

Advertisement.

OWING to peculiar circumstances, may now be purchased, at 50 Rs. per month, for eight months, the lease of a spacious and commodious upper roomed house, situated at a convenient distance from the Fort, and usually rented at 100 Rupees per month. For further information inquire at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 24th September, 1817.

Advertisement.

TO SHIP OWNERS & OTHERS.

JUST Landed from the SHIP TRAVELLER, recently arrived from England, a BATCH of FIR SPARS of superior quality and of various dimensions, and fit for TOP MASTS, JIBBOOMS, TOP SAIL YARDS, DRIVER BOOMS, &c. &c. and which may be had at moderate prices by applying at MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.'S Office.

MESSRS. ANDERSON and Co. also have for sale a fine fast sailing BOAT; Price 150 Rupees.

Bombay, 24th September 1817.

CARD.

MESSRS. BOYCE, KEMPT and Co. beg to acquaint the Public that the Interest of ARDASEER FRAMJEE in their Establishment ceased on the 31st of July last, and that Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same period.

Bombay, 24th September 1817.

MESSRS. BOYCE, KEMPT & CO. on Friday & Saturday the 26th and 27th Current, will sell by Public Auction at Bellmont House, the Household Furniture, Wines, Carriages and Horses, of RICHARD TORIN Esquire.

Catalogues of the whole will be circulated in the course of to-day.

Bombay, 24th September, 1817.

WHEREAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause "GIST against FOWKE," it was amongst other things ordered that it should be referred to JAMES STEPHEN Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, to inquire and state whether JAMES GIST named in the will of SAMUEL GIST deceased, the Testator in the said order named, be living or dead, and if dead, whether he left any Issue Male, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, or whether he left any child or children living at the time of the death of the said Testator: The said JAMES GIST, (who went upwards of 40 years ago to India as a private Soldier in the Honorable East India Company's Service and passed as it is supposed under the name of GUEST) if living, is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove his Identity and if the said JAMES GIST be dead the Issue Male of the said JAMES GIST, lawfully begotten and born of an European woman, and also the child or children of the said JAMES GIST, living at the time of the death of the said Testator SAMUEL GIST, (who died on or about the 16th day of January 1815) are or is forthwith to come in before the said Master at his said Chambers and prove his, her or their Identity and relationship as aforesaid, to the said JAMES GIST; and any person who can give information respecting the said JAMES GIST, or his child or children are requested forthwith to give such information to the said Master at his Chambers aforesaid.

Any Person desiring further information or having any to communicate, on the subject of the above Advertisement, are referred to Messrs JOHN LECKIE & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1817.

CHOICE
MADEIRA,
LISBON
AND
Calcavella
WINE
of superior quality,
And Old Age,
TO BE GOT
in the
GODOWNS
OF
Sir Roger D' Faria,

MADEIRA,....at 600 Rs. pipe.
LISBON,.....at 350 ditto.
CALCAVELLA,....at 400 ditto.

ALSO

The above Wines in bottles may be got in 6 dozen chests.
Madeira,.....at 20 Rs. dozen.
Lisbon,.....at 16 ditto.
Calcavella,.....at 18 ditto.
Port of high flavour,.at 17 ditto.

Bombay, 24th September, 1817.

A CARD.

Mr. Loughlin

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, in general, of his having taken that very commodious House opposite Messrs Wooler & Co. next door to the Church of St Thomas, where he will most gratefully continue to receive Goods for sale at auction as usual. Mr. L. will remove into the said House on Tuesday next the 30th instant, and so soon as the necessary arrangements take place therein, a sale of a great variety of valuable and useful articles will be advertized in the paper of Wednesday following.

Bombay, 24th September, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED—20th September. Turkish Ship Curbat Captain Aga Mahomed, from Suez, Judda and Mocha.

SAILED.—Armed Pattamar Musquitoe Syrang Lahanoor, to Bancoote.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 19th September 1817, WILLIAM KENNEDY ESQUIRE, Prothonotary and Register of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder.

Tho' the frequency of sudden death in this country cannot fail to remind the most unthinking of the uncertainty of all worldly blessings, there seldom has occurred a more striking instance of that awful truth than on the present occasion: After a course of great regularity and industry in his profession, which was crowned with ample success, in the meridian of life, & in the full enjoyment of a sound and vigorous constitution, Mr. Kennedy was seized with a low fever on Saturday last, which baffled all the efforts of his medical friends, and put a period to his existence, apparently without either pain or struggle.—He was even unconscious of the imminence of his danger, till within a few hours of his death. When it was announced to him, with the most perfect composure and resolution he made a few private arrangements, and resigned himself to the dispensations of Providence with the fortitude of a christian.

The general regret of the society in which he lived so many years, and the affectionate regard to his memory with which he was followed to the grave by his friends, is the best tribute which can be paid to his warm, generous and hospitable character. [*The Courier,—Sept.* 20.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

The Ship Lord Wellington has arrived at Madras, having left the Downs on the 7th, and Madeira the 19th, of May. She has supplied the Madras Editors with English Journals extending down to the 6th of that month; as papers, however, of the 3d, had been already received, the intelligence, brought by her, forms but a trifling addition to that which had previously reached us. In fact it consists, only, of the news of three days, during which no event of importance had occurred. The United Kingdom was so quiet that not even the rumour of another plot or conspiracy was to be heard of.

The Duke of Wellington was to return to France, which country was, also to all appearance, perfectly still, on the 12th of May.

A material change, as will be seen, had taken place amongst the Law Officers of the Crown, and Mr. Leach had been appointed Solicitor General.

The 3 per cent consols were at 73 on the 5th of May.

Lord Byron was said to be engaged in writing a play.

The Princess of Wales had not arrived at Paris, but was shortly expected.

The Cabalva—Marquis Huntley, and Lady Melville, Indiamen, on the 1st of May, arrived safe, off Dartmouth, from China.

The Mary and Albinia, Free Traders, bound to this port, were to leave England in the middle of May.

Madras.

Yesterday morning arrived the Ship Lord Wellington, Capt. Wasse, from the Downs, the 7th and Madeira the 20th of May.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Willows, Miss Travers, Lieutenant Willows, 16th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant Holroyd, R. N. Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Montague.

This Ship has packets on board for this Presidency and Bengal.

THE COURIER—MAY 2.

Three subjects occupied the attention of the House yesterday; the situation of the Wool Growers; the Administration of Justice in Wales; and the Usury Laws. The Wool Growers complain of the importation of foreign Wool, which they consider prejudicial to the interests of the home Wool trade—the price of the home Wool having in eight years decreased from 3s. a pound to 1s. 6d. To that it is replied, that the importation of wool, produces, when manufactured, an immense profit, & furnishes employment to thousands. This is no doubt true, as far as it relates to the finer kinds of wool which we do not produce; but does the same argument apply to the coarse wool imported? No decision or opinion was pronounced by the House yesterday, upon the petitions presented: but the discussion will direct the attention of Members to this point, whether it may not be advisable to draw a line of distinction between the fine wool imported, and the coarse wool?

With respect to the Administration of Justice in Wales, a Select Committee of inquiry has been appointed. We do not profess to know the points of difference between the administration of justice in the principality & in the other parts of the kingdom; but in proportion as the former can be more assimilated to the latter, it will no doubt be more beneficial.

But the most important subject yesterday related to the Usury Laws, Mr. Serjeant Onslow having made a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of them. Of all subjects, this is perhaps one on which the first opinion or impression entertained will be found to be the most erroneous. *Prima facie*, it appears that nothing can be more humane or wise than a system of laws purporting to prevent advantage being taken of the necessities of the needy. But it has been found by long experience, that this is precisely the effect which these laws do *not* produce. An incidental discussion took place last Session respecting them—a more direct and formal one this Session will, we feel convinced, lead to their repeal. But, perhaps, nothing more is necessary to be done than for the Members to read Mr. Bentham's Pamphlet upon them. He has exhausted and refuted every argument that can be said in favour of them. They are not adequate to afford relief against Usury, but they operate as the means of making the terms upon which the wants of the needy are relieved, more burdensome—we may instance the mode of raising money by Annuities. They are a legal mode of evading the Usury Laws, but are attended with enormous expense to the borrower. The law indeed has imposed regulations upon such dealings, which have the effect of raising the price to the borrower. Then the nature of the transaction renders an insurance necessary upon the life of the borrower; and this is a large increase of price. Moreover, the number of lenders at usurious interest, in the illegal way, being narrowed by the competition, as all who are driven from this traffic do not necessarily resort to the line of annuities, the market is, notwithstanding the legal method of evasion, considerably narrowed. It has thus happened, that persons with excellent security, and who could easily have gotten loans at six and a half or seven per cent. but for the law, are obliged to pay eight or nine, besides the insurance, or from ten to twelve in all; and this not to private money lenders, who exact much more, but to the great insurance companies, who have fallen upon this way of employing their superfluous capital, tempted by the double gain of lenders and insurers.

For these reasons, we do not anticipate any opposition to Mr. Onslow's Bill for repealing the Usury Laws.

As the Tythe Bill is on the point of going into a Committee, it is of the first importance to consider whether the Bill is or is not founded on a principle subversive of one of those rights and privileges which are guaranteed to the Clergy both by Magna Charta and by the Coronation Oath, the power conferred by 13th Eliz. c. 20.—"That every Parson, by the laws of this realm, allowed to have two benefices, may demise the one of them upon which he shall not be most ordinarily resident, to his Curate *only*, that shall there serve the cure for him:" whereas, by the 5th Clause of the new Bill, it is provided, "That the *preference* of taking such leases shall belong to the persons in actual possession, or entitled to the receipts of the rents and profits out of which the tythes shall arise."

The publication to grant such leases without the consent of the patrons, as is provided by the third Clause of the Bill, will have the necessary effect of *destroying the independence of the beneficed Clergy*, and of subjecting them entirely to the caprice and avarice of their patrons, to whom they will be obliged to grant a very advantageous lease, or be liable to be prevented from granting a lease to any other parishioner. It will likewise encourage to the utmost *simonical presentations*, and consequently promote *perjury*.

The same clause requires the concurrence of the Bishops; but how such an accumulation of secular business can be attended to even during their residence, and still more during their attendance on Parliament, the framers of the Bill seem to have forgotten.

In the present depreciated and fluctuating state of agricultural produce, how the fair value of tythes is to be calculated for the ensuing fourteen years, it will be difficult for the most experienced surveyor to determine.

When land-owners are studiously refusing to grant long leases, it remains to be shewn why tythe-owners shall be permitted and encouraged by Parliament to grant them.

The sale of ecclesiastical manors under the Land-tax Redemption Act was productive of so great a loss to the Church, that in a single instance in the West of England, the sale of a manor to the lessees of a Dean and Chapter, put no less than 31,000*l.* into the pockets of the purchasers, a sum lost for ever to the Church.

We throw out these hints for consideration, adding to them one question, whether the possible operation of the Bill may not be to throw the revenues of the Church into a state of confusion and perplexity?

The University of Cambridge have already petitioned against the measure.

We have this morning Mails from Holland, Hamburgh and Brussels. The Crown Prince of Sweden seems to be proceeding in that strange system which, purporting to be for the relief of trade, must inevitably lead to its injury, if not ruin. To the other articles prohibited is to be added the importation of coffee, because it amounts to nearly half the value of the Swedish iron exported. Suppose it did! Swedish iron paid for it, and its exportation was promoted and encouraged.—Besides a duty was paid upon the coffee imported, which produced a large revenue to the State. All this, however, is to be given up. The State will be a loser, and the importation of coffee will take place as usual, though to the sole profit of the smuggler. Look at the immense line of Swedish and Norwegian coast, and see if smuggling is likely to be prevented. Is the CROWN Prince so wholly ignorant as to think that the export trade of Sweden can be rendered flourishing by the discouragement of the import trade. If the articles of other countries are forbidden to be imported into Sweden, may not foreign countries, if they do not chuse to prohibit the importation of Swedish articles, subject them to higher duties?

Whilst these commercial or anti-commercial measures are agitating the minds of the mercantile class in Sweden, the late plot, and the steps taken in consequence of it, are occupying and agitating the minds of all classes. An article from Brussels of the 30th ult. says, "The last accounts from the North announce the arrival of several regiments in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, and the arrest of two officers implicated in the plot against the person of the Prince Royal. For the rest, great tranquillity prevails in Sweden; but yet people's minds are much agitated."

The same article from Brussels says, that "according to the last news from Spain, the number of persons arrested in consequence of the conspiracy at Barcelona, is more considerable than is stated by the *Gazette* of Madrid. Some persons have been arrested also at Valencia. It is pretended that the *Liberales*, exiled in Fermentara, a little desert island in the Mediterranean, had found means to correspond with the partisans on the coasts of the kingdoms of Valencia and Catalonia, and that in consequence of this they have been removed from it, to be conveyed to another place, the name of which is not yet mentioned.

A Dutch paper, in the article from Madrid, of the 24th of March, says, that "since the dismissal of Cevallos, there have proceeded from the several departments measures for promoting a general amnesty, a free fishery, the regulation of the charges of the clergy, the diminishing the expence of the army, the establishment of a new system of credit, and a sinking fund, &c. In consequence of this new manner of viewing things, *many of our extensive colonies will perhaps be declared free*, and will thus, under our protection, be enabled the more easily to unfold their vast resources. Extraordinary activity prevails in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Finance. It is reported, *that some important negociations are carrying on with England, relative to the interposition of that country for a provisional arrangement with our insurgent colonies*; with the United States, in order to make a complete settlement respecting the cession of East and West Florida, for an equitable indemnity in money, or for the adoption of a part of our debt; with Portugal, France, the Netherlands, &c."

No man can turn to the geographical position of Spain without being convinced that she has capabilities of arriving at the highest degree of consideration and of prosperity. But that consideration has become weakened since the possession of the American colonies, and her commercial prosperity has declined in proportion as the treasures of Potosi and Peru have been poured into her lap. Domestic manufactures have been neglected, in consequence of the ability these treasures afforded her to purchase the manufactures of foreign nations, and the tilling the earth for grain has been disdained, since the mines of their foreign possessions have yielded such ample harvests of the more precious metals. That the separation of her American colonies would be a benefit rather than an evil, is a position which we know not whether she is disposed to acknowledge: but prudence will induce her to weigh the chances of reducing the Colonies to obedience against the chances of failure, and in settling this balance she will do well to consult that period of our history which records the separation of our American Colonies.—Perhaps she has already done this and the report in the Madrid article may be true, that she has requested our mediation between her and her Colonies. That we shall decline such a request we cannot believe, and though we agree with a Morning Paper, that "there is no middle path for two countries, one of whom insists on absolute dominion and the other being absolutely free," yet Spain would hardly require our mediation if she were determined upon insisting on absolute dominion.

PARIS.—APRIL 28.

The apprehension of Madame St. Jean d'Angely, has created considerable sensation at Paris. Count Regnault St. Jean d'Angely is an exile in the United States; and the Countess confided a letter to her husband to the care of M. de ———, an officer on half-pay, who, in the intention of establishing himself at New York, was on the eve of quitting France. He was stopped in consequence of some informality in his passport, his papers were seized on the coast, and this letter discovered among others. The Countess was first sent to the Conciergerie, and confined *au secret*; but the Minister, on the application of one her of relatives authorised her *femme de chambre* and the members of her family to be admitted to visit her. The state of this lady's health is far from being satisfactory. The Duchess de Duras addressed a letter to the Duc de Richelieu in her behalf. Madame de Stael, still in an alarming state of debility, wrote from the couch of sickness to M. de Cazes. Yesterday afternoon a respectable relative of Madame St. Jean[illegible] an interview with the Minis[illegible]

"Extract of a letter from [illegible] dated April 18[illegible]—'Relatively to the P[illegible]cess of Wales, it is generelly affirmed that her Royal Highness sent one of her household, *en Courier*, from Linz to announce to Lord Stewart, that according to the ideas of the Princess on etiquette, she proposed fixing her abode at the hotel of the British Embassy, and passing a fortnight at Vienna. His Lordship instantly dispatched an express to offer his excuses *at the impossibility of receiving a Lady of the Royal Family having nought to offer but a bachelor's accommodation, as he had been left without any advice from Government, as to the intention of her Highness.* The very same day the Ambassador set out for Kittsee, in company with the Minister of Hanover and all his household. The courier came up with her Royal Highness at Morlez. The Princess appeared resolved on remaining in this town until the arrangements for her reception were concluded as she desired.

THE COURIER—MAY 3.

We have received New York and Boston Papers to the 27th March.

Mr. Pinckney's late Negociation.—The following account of the tenor and result of Mr. Pinckney's negociation has been received:—Mr. Pinckney made a peremptory demand of the restitution of several vessels seized by Murat, or a complete indemnification for them and their cargoes: with regard to the rest, he offered on the part of his Government, to wave all claims on condition that the United States should have an establishment in some convenient part of the Neapolitan territories; he particularised Messina as the most eligible, and stated the required establishment would comprize an hospital, a depot for naval stores, and some telegraph stations. The Neapolitan Government affected not to perceive the weight of the demand couched in these terms, though it was impossible to misapprehend it, and requested Mr. Pinckney to inform them whether the establishment was to be considered as an avowed government concern, or whether it was to be on the footing of an establishment of private individuals. Mr. Pinckney, without hesitation, intimated it must be considered as a Government establishment. The Neapolitan Government, on receiving the explanation, rejected the demand in toto, intimating at the same time there would be no objection to the agents of the Government of the United States keeping naval stores in the Neopolitan dominions on the footing of ordinary mercantile depots. The negociations with regard to the confiscated vessels terminated in a manner equally unsatisfactory to Mr. Pinckney.

The *Norfolk Beacon*, of the 13th March, gives the copy of an Address to the President, by fourteen American citizens (seamen) confined in the jail of St. Jago de Cuba, stating the inhuman usage they had received from the Spaniards. There is no doubt of the authenticity of the documents, yet the account they give in their address or memorial, appears to justify severity.—They had been in a vessel, under Insurgent colours and had taken several rich Spanish ships; they however, made out a story of their being entrapped on board; but if such policy is allowed, we see no end to the depredations committed by these Buccaneers.—They take any flag but the British. A French frigate had arrived at St. Thomas's, to protect from insult their flag in the West Indies.

The Spanish Consul in America has given official notice that all cotton goods are prohibited in Spain from the 16th October 1816.

The late Act, intituled the Navigation Act, of the United States, excites great interest: we gave the particulars some months ago. The Americans expect it will be beneficial to their shipping interest; we are of a contrary opinion.

Some more accounts have been received from the River Plate, respecting the operation of the Portuguese. In what way the Portuguese Government pretend to justify their conduct, we know not.

"BUENOS AYRES, FEB. 4.

"The Portuguese have at length got possession of Monte Video and Colonia del Sacramento; and, from the system they have adopted, we now think they are like to get possession of Banda Oriental also."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

"LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

[redacted]ptain Stripling, of the Agnes, ar[redacted] here on Sunday from Buenos Ay[redacted]s, has kindly furnished us with the following information:—

"'The news brought from Monte Video, by a French schooner, which left there on the 5th of February, was that the Portuguese troops had not then been able to secure any part of the country between Monte Video; that Artigas' Gouchers frequently came close to the town, and cut off the supplies of cattle and provisions; that one of them came a few days ago to the Portuguese advanced posts, bearing a flag of truce, and that upon one of the Portuguese Officers going out to meet him, he was immediately shot by the Goucher, who rode off quickly."

No Paris Papers later than Monday last had arrived at a late hour this morning: but we have Letters from Paris, dated on Monday evening, which are interesting:

"PARIS, APRIL 28.

It is this moment reported, that accounts from Lisle have been received, containing the following intelligence:—'Last Thursday *Hamlet* was performed, and Talma was warmly applauded. After the piece, Talma was called for, and a Crown and some verses were thrown upon the stage. The Officers of the Vendean Chasseurs, who are in garrison at Lisle, assisted at the representation —*No! No!—no Crown!*—they cried out —The public replied—*Down! down!* The Officers immediately left their box with drawn swords and leaped upon the stage, crying out to the public to come on. Finding that nobody advanced, they repaired into the body of the Theatre, which they cleared. Several blows were given and received the night following.

"In order to prevent the fatal consequences to which this affair might have given rise, the Commandant of the Department sent the next day the regiment of Chasseurs to Bethune, and arrested six of the Officers, the Colonel being one of them. These measures have preserved the peace of the city. "M."

Yesterday the Attorney-General announced to the bar of the King's Bench, that he had accepted of the appointment of *Puisne Baron* of the Exchequer. It was also understood that Sir Samuel Shepherd succeeds Sir William Garrow as Attorney General.

By the promotion of Sir W. Garrow to the Exchequer Bench, the office of Chief Justice of Chester becomes vacant, and also his seat for the Borough of Eye, in the House of Commons.

The Irish papers state that Mr. Roger O'Connor has been committed to prison in Cork, charged (with his son) with having assisted in robbing the Galway Mail Coach so far back as the year 1812! Mr. O'Connor has published a letter, in which he proclaims his entire innocence—and calls upon the public "to withhold its judgment till the facts are before them—and then if his reputation does not pass through this, to him, new ordeal of moral turpitude, let his name and memory be consigned to infamy."—Mr. O'Connor says the charge originates in a horrible political conspiracy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 30.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws relating to the rate of legal interest. By the laws, as they now stood, lenders and borrowers alike had suffered, except those who dealt in illegal interest. The period had arrived when the Funds were in a prosperous state; and therefore this was the time when this measure might be adopted without inconvenience to any interest whatever.—He thought it extremely strange that persons should not be considered as capable of borrowing without directions expressly laid down by the Legislature.—It might as well be said, that no man should be allowed to sell, except by the direction of Parliament—The most beneficial projects had often failed by limiting the rate of interest by law, so that a capital could not be raised to carry them on.

Mr. Vansittart would not oppose the Bill at present, because he perfectly coincided in the principle of the Learned Serjeant; but he questioned whether the public mind was prepared for so sudden a change in that which had been so [redacted]blished by law. At the same time he [redacted]that the subject might be advantageous[redacted]ssed.

[redacted]. Lockhart thought that this measure would [redacted]casion a constant fluctuation in the rate of in[redacted]erest, and consequently the value of the landed [redacted]property.

Sir J. Newport said these fluctuations were experienced at present; and in his opinion this Bill would remedy them. The Legislature had allowed a remedy in some measure, by legalizing the granting of annuities. In the country (Holland) where there existed no established rate of interest, money was always obtained at an easier rate.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.—Adjourned. [*Madras Gazette.*

The Lady who is called "the richest Heiress in the Kingdom," is the Honourable Miss Elphinstone Mercer, the daughter of Lord Keith—her fortune is six thousand a year in her own right, in addition to which she may inherit 30,000l. a year from her noble father.

Lord Byron is employed on a Drama, which he means to entitle *Manfred*.

Lord Stewart is a good officer, and has been often seen in advances; but he would probably never have had an opportunity to shew how he could manage a retreat, if it had not been for an extraordinary attempt to surprise him in his quarters at Vienna!

Mademoiselle Destillieres, one of the richest heiresses in France, will shortly give her hand to the son of the Marquis of Osmond, Ambassador of France in England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 1.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Sir F. Burdett presented a Petition from the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, praying for a Reform in Parliament. The Hon. Baronet repeated his conviction, that nothing could be more clearly or decisively established than that all the evils existing in the country arose from the corruption of Parliament, and by the taxation which had been imposed to maintain an unjust and unnecessary war. These evils had been borne by the people with a patience—he might almost say with a passiveness—that was wonderful. He trusted they would persevere in their determination to demand that which could not be much longer withheld. He entertained a strong hope that the Gentlemen of the country, and the people at large, would see that their interest was one, and that all the grievances which the nation laboured under, were connected with the notorious corruption of that House —The necessity for Parliamentary Reform was so ably stated in the Petition which he held in his hand, that it gave him more than common satisfaction to present it.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Sir F. Burdett then gave notice, that on the first open day, Tuesday the 20th of May, he would bring under the consideration of the House the great question, of his intention to submit which to their consideration he had before given a general intimation.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN WALES.

Mr. Ponsonby said, in consequence of a number of communications received by him respecting the Administration of Justice in Wales, since he had given notice of a motion for excluding the Welch Judges from a seat in the House of Commons, he had thought proper to alter his intention with regard to the nature of his motion. He would not go at length into the subject, nor would the House thank him. He entreated the House to believe that he was stating correctly the truth when he affirmed, that he had not spoken to one Gentleman of Wales who did not disapprove of the Laws respecting the Administration of Justice in that part of the kingdom. He should therefore move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into, and report their opinion to the House, touching the laws relating to the administration of Justice in Wales.

Sir W. W. Wynn seconded the motion. The laws relating to the administration of justice in Wales highly required to be revised.

Lord Castlereagh said, as the Right Honorable Gentleman had abstained from casting any slur on those who were connected with the administration of Justice in Wales, he had no difficulty in concurring in the motion.

Mr. Ponsonby disclaimed every idea of throwing any slur on the persons alluded to.

Sir W. Garrow was anxious to avail himself of this opportunity of addressing the House on a subject connected with the present motion, in which blame had been imputed to him. He alluded to a question which had been put by an Honourable Baronet opposite (Sir M. W. Ridley) respecting an undue delay which was supposed to have taken place in holding the Chester Circuit. That Hon. Baronet had asked in his absence, whether it was true that the Chester Assizes had been postponed for twelve days, in consequence of the Chief Justice being specially retained at Launceston? On this point the Hon. Baronet had been extremely misinformed. No fact had ever communicated to his mind more astonishment than this accusation, that he should have deranged a time fixed for the Circuit, for the sake of deriving an advantage elsewhere.—It was a great satisfaction to him, that what he had to state was said in the hearing of an Honourable Member opposite (we believe, Mr. C. W. Wynn), who was acquainted with all the circumstances. The last Chester Circuit began on the 31st of the month. It had never happened that he was there at an earlier period. Some Circuits ago he had been retained in a cause which was to come on for trial at Launceston; and it had so happened, that the appointment of the Circuit this year allowed of his going to Launceston. The time was not fixed by himself personally alone. Of two schemes which had been sent, that which suited with his going to Launceston was adopted, and the second Justice agreed that it woul suit him also very well. On the very day appointed for the Assizes at Chester he was present. Of the different Assizes which had been held for 28 years back, the number which was later than this year was much greater than of those which were earlier. He might appeal to those persons who were best acquainted with him, whether it had been the character of his life to endeavour by all means to heap up additional hundreds? The grave charge, that for his own emolument he had delayed the trial of prisoners was therefore without foundation. He had introduced a new regulation, by which prisoners might be tried in the first, instead of the fourth day, which was the earliest period formerly. He hoped he should never allow himself to neglect his judicial duty for the sake of putting a paltry sum in his pocket.

Sir M. W. Ridley said he had certainly received information, on which he thought he could rely, that the Chester Circuit had been postponed 12 days later than usual. Though he was willing to give all credit to the statement of the Honorable and Learned Gentleman, he was not convinced that the Chester Circuit was not later this year than it ought to have been. He understood that great inconvenience had been felt by Gentlemen at the Bar who went that Circuit, from its having been so long postponed. He did not know whether it was usual for Attorney-Generals to take special retainers.

Sir W. Garrow declared on his solemn word of honour, that he had never heard of any inconvenience to any body but the Attorney-General for the Circuit. When Lord Ellenborough was Attorney-General, he took special retainers to the last.

Sir M. W. Ridley explained.

Mr. C. W. Wynn could positively state, that he hardly ever remembered the Justices having risen at Chester before Easter Sunday; and he had known several instances of the Chester Assizes not being concluded before the beginning of Term.—He joined his testimony to the merits of the very beneficial regulation alluded to by the Honorable and Learned Gentleman, by which prisoners might be brought to trial on the 1st day instead of the 4th. The motion of his Right Honorable Friend would, he had no doubt, be productive of beneficial effects. At present the Judges were obliged to remain six days in each county in Wales, whether there was any thing to do or not. There was, comparatively speaking, very little business to do, and when causes of importance came on the persons concerned in them were generally obliged to be at the expence of special retainers.

The Attorney-General explained.

Mr. Abercromby said, he could state that he had received communications from Gentlemen in the Profession with whom he was in habits of great intimacy, who thought very differently from the Honorable and Learned Gentleman (Sir W. Garrow). He understood, with reference to Easter, that the Chester Assizes were twelve days later than usual, and according to the most favourable way of viewing the subject, two days later than usual. They felt that something different from the ordinary course had taken place on the present occasion.

After some farther observations from Mr. Hall, Mr. Barham, Sir J. Nicholl, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. McDonald, the motion was agreed to, and a Select Committee was appointed accordingly.

Sup. to the Mad. Courier,—Sept. 9.

The Movers of the Norfolk County Meeting confined their complaints chiefly to the passing of the laws against sedition; laws which Lords GRENVILLE and FITZWILLIAM, Mr. PONSONBY and Mr. ELLIOT approved in Parliament. The Foxite half of the Opposition would turn the Ministry out for doing those things which the Grenville half think should keep them in. The poor Ministry! There is no pleasing every one; and if the opposition cannot agree among themselves, how can it be expected that any Ministry will please them. Lord ALBEMARLE would not believe in the plots. Like COBBETT, who would not believe Mr. PLATT was wounded, because he did not see the shot come out of the pistol's mouth, his Lordship must have ocular demonstration. None are so blind as those that wont see. At Norfolk, the facts are all notorious on the side of the Opposition, but quite incredible are those against them. Mr. COKE, as usual, did not fail to pay compliments to himself.—He always trumpets out that he is the greatest Patriot and the greatest Commoner in the kingdom; and in proof of his love of the Constitution, he exults that he is not a Peer; nay, not even Earl of Leicester! But when a man is eternally rejoicing at not having a thing, the usual ill-natured inference of the world is that he is desperately mortified at not having obtained it. *Sir Fretful Plagiary* rejoices in not having the praise of the Critics.

CORNWALL ASSIZES.—So great was the interest excited by the trial of Mr. Robert Sawle Dornall, on a charge of poisoning Mrs. Elizabeth Downing, his mother-in-law, that at a very early hour on Monday morning last, crowds of persons were seen flocking to the Assize Hall, at Launceston, anxious to obtain seats or places within the Court. At seven o'clock several hundreds of persons had assembled and presented themselves at the doors of the Hall, eager to obtain admission. Although great precautions had been taken to make the doors as secure as possible, they were found to be unequal to resist the extraordinary pressure from without, and great numbers of persons succeeded in making good their entrance. As the hour of eight approached, which was the time fixed for the commencement of business, the most astonishing *rush* of persons of all descriptions took place, with a view to force their way into the Hall. The Sheriff's troops were several times repulsed in their attempts to keep the door-way clear, when after having, with great difficulty, stood their ground until near nine o'clock, the personal interference of the High Sheriff was called for. This Gentleman soon made his appearance in the street, with the keys of the Hall in his hand. The crowd now redoubled their activity to gain entrance, several ladies who were under the protection of the Sheriff and of many other Magistrates, became seriously alarmed, and a number of them were very much hurt; the Javelinmen were entirely unable to maintain order; the door of the Grand Jury room was broken open, and the place filled in an instant. The High Sheriff was obliged at length to resort to coercive measures, and after breaking two poles, and making the most extraordinary exertions, succeeded, at great personal risk, in clearing a space round the door of about 30 feet square. Indignant at this spirited conduct, the crowd shewed strong symptoms of a disposition to hustle the Sheriff, in which they would certainly have succeeded had not that Gentleman in the midst of hisses and groans from some of the disorderly persons by whom he was surrounded, declared that he had personally done that duty which his Javelin-men ought to have done, and that he would take the first man into custody that advanced towards him. This declaration had the desired effect, and the Sheriff was at length enabled to open the doors for the admission of the Barristers and other professional Gentlemen; nor was it until nine o'clock, that order was at all restored. The Judge were then enabled to get into Court, by means of a private door, through the Nisi Prius Bar. No serious accident we believe, occurred; but for many hours the throng was greater than any ever witnessed before in Launceston. Mr. Justice ABBOT embraced the first opportunity on Tuesday morning, before passing sentence on the prisoners, of thanking the High Sheriff, in Court, for his great exertions for the preservation of order, and for the personal risks to which he had exposed himself in the attainment of that object on the preceding day.

[*The Courier,—April 7.*

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

M. Kaufman, an ingenious Mechanician of Dresden, has lately exhibited at Paris four new instruments of his invention: *the Belloneon, the Cordaulodion, the Harmonichorde*, and *the Automaton Trumpet*. It is unnecessary here to enquire, whether M. Kaufman has given to these instruments names conformable to the rules of etymology, which require that every syllable of a compound word should be derived from the same language. Our readers will, we are assured, pardon us for sacrificing this display of our erudition, and we will therefore proceed to give a description of these instruments, in which the sciences of mechanism and acoustics are combined together to produce the most agreeable effects.

The Belloneon, as its name indicates, is a warlike instrument, or rather a complete military band, by which marches and flourishes are executed with a degree of unity, precision, and correctness, which could not be obtained by the most practised artists. The fixed situation of the instruments, and the equal and unalterable distribution of the power of action, chiefly account for the superiority of this inanimate band.

In every great city throughout Germany, instruments may be met with, which bear a close resemblance to the Cordaulodion, and we have already heard one in Paris. The only difference consists in the degree of perfection, which is without contradiction, in favor of M. Kaufman's instrument. The construction of *the Cordaulodion* resembles that of the piano-forte. It contains a flute and a flageolet stop, and the sound may be varied to any degree, either *crescendo* or *diminuendo*. Those persons who take a pleasure in depreciating all that deserves encouragement, will perhaps say, that *the Cordaulodion* is nothing more than the Barbary Organ extended and rendered perfect; one might as well compare the rude Shepherd's Pipe to Woyt's Hautbois or Tulon's flute.

We have seen several Automaton Trumpets at Paris, and among others, that invented by M. Maezel; the tone of which was astonishingly perfect. M. Kaufman's, however, is the first which ever played a distinct chord, or executed two parts at once, either by intervals of *thirds* or of *fifths*. We will not seek to divine the process, by means of which M. Kaufman has obtained this extraordinary result.

The Harmonichorde is beyond all doubt the most interesting of all M. Kaufman's instruments. The motion of the others is merely mechanical, whilst *the Harmonichorde* is a kind of *Celestial Piano*, the effect of which depends, in a great measure, on the skill of the performer who plays upon it. It is in fact the *Harmonica*, the tone of which is increased in power and extent without diminishing its purity. It is besides enriched by a bass of admirable expression, and nervous and sympathetic vibration, for its effect cannot be expressed by any other terms. On certain occasions, *the Harmonichorde* would, if skillfully introduced, produce a wonderful impression in an orchestra.

The defect, or rather the disadvantage of this instrument is, that it can only be employed in executing pieces, the time of which is *andantissimo*. The vibration of sound continues extremely audible after the performer has raised his finger from the key; it is therefore necessary to avoid the mingling of one tone with another, and the confusion which would arise, if one note were sounded before another has ceased.

The happy selection of the pieces performed on the different instruments greatly contributed to the amusement which the ingenious inventions of Messrs. Kaufman afforded to the audience. *The Cordaulodion* executed several dancing airs, the subjects of which were original and pleasing.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Saturday night last the comedy of the Double Gallant, by Colley Cibber, was revived at this theatre, and got up with the chief strength of the company. This play was first brought out at the commencement of the last century, when the wits of Queen Anne's reign had done much to purify the public taste from the coarseness introduced by the Court of Charles II. Even then the grossness of the plot and language excited so strong an opposition that it was withdrawn. After having undergone great alterations, and been freed from much offensive double and single meaning, it was again offered to the public in 1709. It then met with a tolerable reception, and continued an acting piece, until superseded by the refined taste of the age, about thirty years ago. JACK PALMER'S Colonel Careless; YOUNG BANNISTER'S Atall, and Sir Solomon Sadlife by PARSONS, are among our earliest dramatic recollections. The brilliant gaiety of Miss FARREN'S Lady Sadlife is, even now, before us. We noticed, on last Saturday night, that much of the broad points, which remained in the piece, when consigned to the shelf, were judiciously pruned; & we confess that too many still remain, which perhaps cannot be omitted, without an entire omission of the piece. In fact, too much of the plot is infected, to admit of a perfect cure. A gallant intriguing with three ladies, married and single; a coquette dallying with a brace of lovers; and a lady jilting a lover, by marrying him in disguise, as a foreign Prince, are amusing enough, where all ends in joining hands at the altar. Three weddings may atone, even in the eye of a fastidious audience, for a little female indiscretion, before the ceremony. But the whole of Lady Sadlife's character rests upon unsafe ground. A wife openly contemning marriage; sallying into the park in quest of an adventure, with a heart unoccupied and a head full of mischievous speculation planning assignations without passion; meeting her gallant in her own house without shame; and only prevented from guilt by caprice and the mere newness of the acquaintance, is a character too strongly marked for the present taste. We do not live in an age of puritanism; but the lightest of our fashionables—"assume a virtue, if they have it not." She has no one good quality to reconcile us to her defects; and, in the conclusion, the writer by a stroke of address, might have exhibited her in a new light, ashamed of her errors and reconciled to her duties. But he neglected this; and her disappointment and confusion at the marriage of Atall with Silvia are no indication of a change in her mind. CIBBER merely studied to excite the surprise and merriment of the audience, by bustle, intrigue, and ludicrous situation, without being any way nice about the means. A great part of the effect is produced by an harlequinade; the trick of transformation played off by the several characters. HARLEY was successful in the part of *Atall*. In the assumed character of Colonel Standfast, he made love with the air of a veteran more accustomed to take hearts, than towns, by storm. He was perhaps, less at home in the affected sobriety of Mr. Freeman. There was a smiling, agreeable impudence, in WALLACK'S Colonel Careless, which made the character his own. The transformation into Prince Alexander, was little more than a change of costume, and he went through that change with propriety. There is a constancy and passion in the character of Clerimont, for which PENLEY'S face and figure are unsuited. He gave it too evident a touch of the coxcomb. DOWTON did not throw into the features of Sir Solomon Sadlife as much humourous gesticulation as Parsons used to do: nor was his by play so rich in effort, especially in the chamber scene, when detected struggling with Wishwell: but his humour was more natural; and he was exceedingly laughable, in the frumps and fidgets of his jealous fever. Mrs. ALSOP performed Lady Dainty with deserved applause. Her improvement is manifest every time of her appearance. She may have some points which depend upon the full developement of her powers to acquire; but she possesses the materials, and has no faults to correct. There is a good sense and good taste in her style; and her humour is arch and freakish without vulgarity. In this character, the sprightliness of her natural vein when she forgot her assumed illness, formed a delightful contrast to the variable whimsies of her affected maladies. In the third act there was an exquisite drollery in her look and tones when paying her rapturous compliments to the monkey and pagods. The spirit of her Mother was embodied in this diverting scene. The gay and negligent effrontery of Mrs. DAVISON'S Lady Sadlife, could not have been surpassed by any dashing original in the great world. Silvia is merely a lady in love, without any striking trait in her character, and Mrs. ORGER did it justice. Mrs. MARDYN played CLARINDA in her usual pleasing manner. Her smiles, white teeth, and eloquent eyes, are always, effective. We forget the character, but we cannot readily forget *Mrs. Mardyn*. She made a very delicate beau in male-attire, and drew her sword in the duel-scene with a Gads-my-life sort of valor, that might have shamed any mincing Hector in the vicinity of St. James's. *Miss Kelly*, in Wishwell, giggled and frisked with the vivacity of a privileged Waiting-Maid, deep in her mistress's secrets, and experienced in all the seven mysteries of intrigue. Her sly and roguish looks and motions were not lost upon the audience, She was received with long and repeated tributes of applause. The house was very full. The Comedy was well received; and the farce of "*Frightened to Death*," in which the actors laughed, the audience laughed, and, if the Author were present, he had the best reason of all to laugh, concluded the entertainments of the night.

THEATRE DE LA PORTE SAINT MARTIN.

First representation of *Les deux Philibertes*, ou *Sagesse et Folie*, a Vaudeville in two acts, in imitation of *Les deux Philiberts*.

This piece is a counter-part to that of Mr. Picard; the authors have therefore styled it an imitation. If it were only necessary thus to work upon the ideas of others, the profession of a dramatic author would be easily exercised; all the world might write plays.

The two Philibertes are sisters: the eldest is a prudent economical young lady, possessing an ample fortune and residing in the *Place Royale*; the youngest is a giddy extravagant girl, whose head runs on nothing but balls, concerts, and first appearances. She cannot exist without an abundance of Cashmere shawls and diamonds, and has apartments in the *Chaussée d'Antin*.

The prudent Mademoiselle Philiberte is discovered discoursing with her respectable governess concerning her sister's errors, when a milliner calls to demand payment for a hat which the younger Philiberte had obtained on credit, by leaving the address of her elder sister. The latter pays for the hat with as much complaisance as M. Picard's Philibert discharges the bill which the *mauvais sujet* had caused to be presented to him.

The milliner is succeeded by *M. Zéphyr* an old dancing-master who comes to give Mademoiselle Philiberte her lesson. *M. Zéphyr*, it appears, is enchanted by the amiable qualities of his pupil, and has resolved to provide her with a husband. He observes "that he has already brought about several unions which would all have turned out happily, had it not been for those accidents which are the inseparable attendants of Hymen." He therefore proposes that Mademoiselle Philiberte shall give her hand in marriage to his neighbour, *M. Fanfan Dujardin*. *M. Zéphyr* observes that though *M. Fanfan* is not many degrees removed from a simpleton, and may not have profited much from the instructions of his classical tutors, yet he has the most elegantly turned ancle in the world, and dances in style of admirable perfection. Mademoiselle Philiberte has already become acquainted with this young man, who is not such a fool as *M. Zéphyr* takes him to be, and a mutual attachment exists between them.

Zéphyr communicates his design to *Fanfan's* papa. The latter wishes to see his son married, but observes—"*Fanfan* must have so good a wife—that I almost despair of finding her." The good papa accepts with much satisfaction the proposal of the dancing-master, from whom he receives a brilliant eulogium of Mademoiselle Philiberte's good qualities.

Dujardin gives a ball at *his country-house in the Faubourg Mont-martre*. He of course sends an invitation to the lady who is shortly to become his daughter-in-law. The card however falls into the hands of the younger Mademoiselle Philiberte who does not hesitate for a moment to accept of the invitation. On her arrival at M. Dujardin's she renders herself conspicuous by assuming the airs and manners of a romp. M. Dujardin introduces her to his son and desires her *to see whether she can make a husband of him*.

But the innocent Fanfan prefers the *flying stag* and many other games to matrimony, and does not feel much inclined to agree with his intended wife when she tells him *that every thing must give way to her will*.

Mademoiselle Philiberte commits so many extravagances that she is at length treated much in the same way as *Philibert le mauvais sujet* M. Dujarden then reproaches Zephyr who is unable to comprehend what he means.

The well-behaved Mademoiselle Philiberte now arrives, though for what reason the audience are not informed, since she did not receive the card of invitation. The mistake is explained—The younger Philiberte who is amiable as her model at the *Odion*, confesses her errors and praises the good qualities of her sister, and the latter becomes the wife of Fanfan.

This imitation was extremely well received by the audience.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Morning Chronicle has, for several weeks past, been publishing letters on the subject of the Sinking Fund, from various correspondents, who seem marvellously ignorant of the matter, but amazingly successful in puzzling one another. The subject is highly interesting, both as having been the favourite hobby of celebrated men, and as directly calculated to afford some hope or to confirm our despair, in the present alarming state of our finances. Our limits do not admit of elaborate calculations and technical details; we, therefore, give merely the *results* of investigations which can bear the strictest scrutiny.

The Sinking Fund has been indebted for its origin and celebrity to an idea, that compound interest could accumulate money to discharge the National Debt, *without proportional expense to the nation*. This idea is totally false. Every penny thus accumulated by compound interest is taken out of the pockets of the people by taxes. From a system founded in gross delusion, much good cannot have resulted. But let us see.

A positive *surplus* of revenue is the *only* means of reducing National Debt. This surplus may be increased, or, what is exactly the same thing, the debt may be decreased, at the rate of compound interest, without any *additional* expense to the nation. The first application of the surplus reduces the amount of the debt *so much*, consequently the interest of the debt is *so much* less; but, instead of remitting taxes to the extent of saving in the interest, you add the saved interest to the surplus, and by this increased surplus you reduce the debt a still greater quantity that the former year. By thus regularly adding the interest, saved by the reduction of the debt, to the surplus originally appropriated to the reduction, you increase the surplus, or decrease the debt, by compound interest. But the operation of compound interest is obtained by *continuing* to tax the people for the *whole* interest of the original debt. To continue a remitted tax, and to impose a new tax of the same kind and to the same extent, is surely one and the same thing. There is, therefore, not one penny reduced of the National Debt without the previous imposition of a corresponding penny in taxes to provide for the reduction.

But since 1792, there has been no surplus of revenue—there can, therefore, have been no reduction of debt. Yet we are told the Sinking Fund has been operating most miraculously, notwithstanding wars and loans, and embarrassments. The *deficiency* of the revenue required loans, and yet *the surplus* has been reducing our debt! Why, but the *surplus* was *borrowed*—we paid only simple interest, and it increased by compound interest. Here is the subtle deception. You borrow 1,000l. for, a surplus, or, if you hold that term ridiculous, take the more grave impostor, a Sinking Fund—by this sum you reduce the debt 1,000l. and consequently relieve 50l. of interest; but you have to pay 50l. for your borrowed 1,000l.—you cannot, therefore, advance one single step with your borrowed surplus. But say that you have imposed new taxes to pay the 50l. of interest for your borrowed thousand. This, indeed, creates a surplus or a Sinking Fund of exactly 50l.—and, therefore, you lose all the trouble and expense of borrowing the 1000l.

There is still another fallacious aspect presented by this wriggling child of corruption. The surplus in 1792, bore a certain proportion to the debt of that year. The war has rendered fresh loans necessary; but for every loan we impose taxes not only to pay the interest of that loan, but also to afford a surplus for its reduction. Thus: in 1792, the debt was 200 millions, the surplus one million: a loan of ten millions becomes necessary—taxes are, therefore, imposed not only for the interest but for 50,000l. of a surplus to reduce the loan; the debt is now 210 millions, but the Sinking Fund is 1,050,000l. A certain proportion is thus preserved between loans and taxes, so that the final reduction of the debt is ensured. But let it be carefully marked, that the taxes thus imposed must be *as permanent* as the debt. This plan, however, is too wise and too salutary to have been ever acted upon. It would, in fact, have been the next best check upon war and extravagance to a prohibition of all loans.—Observe for a moment its operation. Many years since, our National Debt amounted to 500 millions; the permanent taxes for the debt, exclusive of those for the yearly expenses of Government, should at the same time have been 27,500,000l. If you add to this *permanent* sum the taxes for ordinary expenditure, and the war taxes for warlike expenditure, you will find a rate of taxation which this country could never have borne, and which must therefore have stopt the war, and altered the whole course of our policy.

Yet this is an expedient which common prudence should have enforced, even with a view to prevent irretrievable ruin. For, the facility of converting taxes into interest of debt, presents to Ministers the most fatal of all temptations. The taxes applicable to the current e[xpenses] are compressible, tractable, variable; [the] propriated as interest of debt, are *imm*[ovable] fixed. When the part of the revenue thus [fixed] exceeds a certain point, a bankruptcy or a rev[olu]lution is inevitable. The loose or variable part of the revenue, however, may be so increased by a combination of circumstances, that this terrible point may be reached unawares. The only security, therefore, is to drive taxation somewhat a head of absolute necessity, so as to feel the capability of the country before the car of the State is plunged beyond recovery. Had we proceeded thus, keeping the feelers of taxation in advance of the march of our necessities, we had long ere now discovered our danger, and altered, our course.

But far different was the principle on which our financiers acted. Ordinary taxes, permanent taxes, and war taxes were all jumbled and confounded into one mass of extravagance and deception. They b rrowed and taxed, and taxed and borrowed for expense, interest, and surplus. They neither speculated nor felt for the tendency of their course, till now they are compelled to stand vibrating on the verge of a precipice that overhangs an awful gulph, whose eddying fury freezes the blood and maddens the brain.

By borrowed surpluses we have been reducing our debt most resolutely; but in the mean time, it happens to have increased many hundred millions. The sacred Sinking Fund has advanced wonderfully, and this year it yields more than eleven millions sterling; but, alas! the revenue is at the same time deficient more than twenty millions. We have seen various proposals for the beneficial disposal of the Sinking Funds in these times of severe "*temporary*" distress. B t where is it? It is one thing to write on paper 11, 12, or 13 millions after the words Sinking Fund, and another very different thing, Mr. VANSITTART being judge, to raise a *surplus* of taxes to that amount. The statements of the Exchequer are to this effect:

Taxes collected during the year . . .	£. 57,000,000
Deduct interest of debt	37,000,000
—— expenses of the year	30,000,000
	67,000,000
Deficiency	£. 10,000,000

Where, Oh! where is our Sinking Fund; We have given the different items in round numbers; the most accurate calculation will only make the deficiency much greater. Where, then, is our resource; Further loans—if any will yet lend,—can only accelerate the tremendous catastrophe. Without a radical, a complete, an immediate change of the whole system of Government and Finance, escape is quite impossible. We may for a moment amuse ourselves, and, if no hope of Reform remain, let us in God's name be amused, but mathematical demonstration can never be refuted—2 and 3 shall never be 7.

THE

CONTRADICTIONS OF LOVE.

In Love what contradiction lies,
Love's all made up of joy and sorrow;
His April face or smiles and sighs
Will laugh to-day and weep to-morrow.

Though child, he has a giant's power;
Though blind, his aim he misses never;
Though god, he'll die within an hour;
Though wing'd, sometimes he'll stay for ever.

Yes, Love is all a contradiction;
Those who love best, the worst agree:
Love's a sad fact, a laughing fiction,
For mark you how the rogue serves me;

His fires within my bosom blaze,
Yes, there incessantly they glow,
While through my eyes his fountain plays,
With as continual a flow.

But, ah! no help to my desires,
In either flame or flood appears;
My tears refuse to quench Love's fires,
His fires refuse to dry my tears.

I burn and stream, both in a breath,
And, oh! the dreadful aggravation;
Am doom'd to die a double death,
At once by flood and conflagration.

ON MINISTERS SAYING THAT THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS, &c. HAD "RAISED THE STOCKS!"

"See!" (cry our Ministerial Blocks)
"See! how our measures RAISE THE STOCKS!"
Aye—STOCKS—and STONES, they might have said
For deeds like theirs would raise the DEAD.

ON HEARING IT ASSERTED THAT MINISTERS HAD NOW DEFEATED THE DOMESTIC (AS THEY HAD FORMERLY THE FOREIGN) FOES OF ENGLAND.

——————Giants,—giants!
They made the giants first, and then they slew them
TOM THUMB

If Britain high rewards bestows
On those who triumph o'er her foes,—
What then to Ministers is due,
Who rout whole hosts,—and MAKE them too?

ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

CÆSAR (the Roman story goes),
Came,—saw,—and triumph'd o'er his foes!
More lasting fame *their* deeds shall draw,
Who conquer'd what they NEVER SAW.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 24th September, 1817.

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION, AND MR. STEPHEN.

The remarks of Mr. Stephen, at the Annual Meeting of the African Institution, demand some attention. Futile and even colusive, as Mr. Stephen would wish us to consider all that proceeds from the Colonial Legislatures, for the prevention of an illicit Slave Trade, or for the humane government of the slaves, he is yet willing to take credit to himself and friends for whatever those Legislatures may have done towards these salutary ends. It WAS NOT, however, through the arguments of Mr. S. (though sanctioned by the authority of the African Institution) that the Colonial Legislatures were induced to adopt some recent measures, which are hailed by every rational friend of humanity—for what was the language of Mr. S. to the Colonies—"Because you disobey the Abolition Law—because all your own meliorating laws are made only to be broken —because you would not, if you could, and could not, if you would, competently legislate for your own internal government, the Imperial Parliament shall forthwith lay upon you its compulsory hand, and withdraw that confidence which it has so long reposed in your local Legislature." Such were the dictatorial terms in which Mr. S. spoke to our Colonial Assemblies, and surely this was not calculated to *invite*, but rather to *discourage* any beneficent exertions of theirs Very different was the language of his Majesty's Ministers, and of Lord Grenville*—Lord Bathurst, we have reason to believe, addressed the Colonial Legislatures in language to the following purport:—

"Having enacted the abolition of the Slave Trade, we do not charge the British Colonies with any infraction of the law, but we see, in the return of peace, an opening to a possible evasion of the law, and on this ground we expect from the Colonies a more exact census of their population, and that they will adopt measures of progressive improvement in the comforts and instruction of the slaves; and whilst we maintain the right of Parliament to interfere, whenever it may be found necessary; yet we prefer that the Colonial Legislatures should accomplish these, as they have done other useful purposes of internal regulation by laws framed and enacted by themselves." It has been by communications of this nature (in direct contradiction to the arguments and opinions of Mr. Stephen), that the local Legislatures have been induced to pass those measures to which we have adverted; and so long as they continue, in good faith, attentive to the suggestions of a wise and provident Administration, and of those *considerate* friends of humanity, who would preserve and increase the welfare of *every Class* of persons in the Colonies, Mr. S. may rest assured that the British Parliament will be deaf to his *cails* and entreaties.

It was but a few evenings ago, that in answer to an enquiry from Lord Grenville, Lord Bathurst observed,—that in compliance with the recommendation of his Majesty's Government, *the Legislature of Jamaica had passed an Act for the registration of Slaves—*a a second Act *for giving furtherance and effect to the Abolition Laws.* That a *Registry Act* had been passed at *Barbadoes*, which it was intended to follow up by some auxiliary measures; *that other Bills had been passed in other Islands*; and that all the Colonies were expected to follow the example of Jamaica. His Lordship added, that it was but justice to say, that most of the Colonial Legislatures had evinced a disposition on their part to attend to the desires officially communicated to them on the subject. Lord Grenville expressed "the liveliest satisfaction at this communication, and his sincere pleasure at the assurance given by Lord B."

To invite the Colonies to *further* exertions, we should suppose, must be the wish of every wise and considerate man—of every reasonable Philanthropist, and of a vast majority of those eminent characters, who give their nominal support to the African Institution. But are the sentiments of Mr. S. tending to this end? Let us mark his conduct. At the very time that the intelligence of these proceedings reaches England, prior to the Bills being laid before Parliament, and consequently long before any proof can be given how far they are adequate to their objects, this gentleman has stated, that he regretted much that the friends of the human race had not persevered in their labours to procure the enactments of the General Registry Bill; but though it had not been done in the last, nor would it be done in this session of Parliament, the friends of humanity were *determined*, at an early period, to renew their efforts for obtaining that Bill, as the *only* remedy which could be applied with complete effect, to the extensive innovations which now are, and, without such an Act, would always be made upon the Abolition Act.

Now, to say nothing of the dangerous policy of commencing afresh this unprovoked and untimely contest with the Colonial Legislatures, where is the *humanity* (a word perpetually in Mr. S.'s mouth) of thus checking their beneficent disposition, and discouraging future efforts at melioration, by a contemptuous treatment of those they have already made.

Let us, however, confess, that although we confidently expected that the Colonists, by attending to the representations of his Majesty's Ministers, would satisfy *the country* of their sincerity, and good faith, we were not so presumptuous as to hope, that *any* measures adopted by *them* would conciliate the favour of Mr. S. As the parent of the Registry Bill, he could not see his offspring contemned and rejected without emotion, and especially, when aware that his golden dreams of patronage and profit would be at once dispelled, by the Colonists taking the business into their own hands.

Mr. S. talked much of calumny and misrepresentation; but when an individual sets at nought the deliberate opinion of Parliament, and of many of the most distinguished friends of the abolition; when he betrays the most offensive impatience, and a total want of candor and discretion; when, as the leader of an Institution established for the promotion of objects perfectly distinct, he seeks to inspire the Colonists with distrust of the mother country, at the very moment of their compliance with her wishes; can the ambitious and mischievous views of that individual be doubted, or be too severely condemned?

Mr. Stephen mournfully observed, that "the enemies of the great and good cause" had been too successful in paralysing many of their friends, and in lessening their means of carrying on their philanthropic measures; in short, that their "vile publications" *had had an effect*, and that additional funds and exertions were now absolutely requisite. What! have "the advocates of a cruel and selfish system" possessed sufficient address to seduce and pervert any of those Elect, who for years have listened to the eloquence and arguments of Mr. S. and have contemplated the matchless exertions of the African Institution, "in the cause of suffering humanity?" Yet such is the fact admitted by Mr. S. himself, and the decreasing funds and declining popularity of this society, at once evince the force of the old adage, *Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.* How far the enthusiasm of Mr. S. will nullify the sound observations of Mr. Justice Abbot, in his Charge to the Jury, in a recent libel cause, time must determine.

If Mr. S. be sincerely desirous of re-establishing the reputation of the African Institution, of reviving the zeal of its most distinguished members, of increasing its funds, and of extending its utility, he will recommend a strict adherence in its proceedings and in its expenditure to the *original objects* of its association; and in whatever attention it may pay to the West India Colonies, he will be anxious, not rashly to hazard the destruction of those precious resources (at this moment more especially so) of trade and navigation; he will learn from dear-bought and recent experience, to doubt the veracity of those reports, which he at present invites and welcomes from every *secret* channel of disappointment and discontent; and he will applaud and encourage every proceeding of the local Legislatures, which aims at humanity without injustice, and at reform without anarchy. If Mr. S. cannot, consistently with his principles or prejudices, confine himself within such bounds, he must allow us to tell him that he cannot serve the African Institution more effectually, than by withholding from its future proceedings his advice and his eloquence. *The Courier,—April 3.*

* At total variance with this spirit were also the sentiments of Mr. Brougham, when ably and deliberately treating on Colonial Policy."

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO OFFICES IN THE COLONIES.

The following is an Account of all Offices having Salaries or Emoluments of 1000*l.* per annum, or upwards. Those of less value are far more numerous.

	Salary.
ANTIGUA, MONTSERAT, AND BARBUDA.	
Major General George William Ramsay, Governor, appointed April 26, 1816	£4,000 0 0
BAHAMAS.	
Charles Cameron, Governor, Jan. 29, 1804	2,839 16 0
W. V. Munnings, Chief Justice, Nov. 15, 1804	919 0 0
Samuel Nesbitt, Secretary and Registrar, and Clerk of the Council, December 10, 1812	1,069 8 10
BERBICE.	
Ch. W. Bentinck, Lieutenant-Governor, August 10, 1816	4,392 18 6
J. T. Capel, Colonial-Secretary, Jan. 13, 1804	1,607 0 0
J. T. Capel, Receiver-General, Jan. 13, 1804	1,081 6 2
BARBADOES.	
Stapleton, Lord Combermere, Governor, March 3, 1817	4,000 0 0
Honourable Percy Charles Wyndham, Secretary and Clerk of the Council, May 12, 1763	1,100 0 0
Thomas Carter, Provost Marshal, July 30, 1801	749 7 0
BERMUDAS.	
Sir J. Cockburn, Bart. Governor and Commander in Chief, May 1, 1811	2,000 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
General Lord C. Somerset, Governor, Oct. 21, 1813	10,000 0 0
H. Alexander, Esq. Colonial-Secretary, April 22, 1808 - - (2000 dollars for house-rent)	3,500 0 0
CEYLON.	
Sir Robert Brownrigg, G. C. B. Governor, Nov. 5, 1811	10,000 0 0
The Honourable John Rodney, Chief Secretary to Government, June 10, 1807	3,200 0 0
Sir Alexander Johnstone, Chief Justice, September 18, 1809	6,000 0 0
Sir Wm. Coke, Puisne Judge, Oct. 4, 1809	3,500 0 0
Hardinge Giffard, Advocate Fiscal, Oct. 4, 1809	1,500 0 0
DEMERARY.	
Major-Gen. J. Murray, Lieutenant-Governor, Aug. 10, 1813	5,500 0 0
J. A. Sullivan, Secretary and Registrar, December 26, 1803	4,611 16 0
Hon. T. M. Eden, Vendue Master, Oct. 28, 1806	3,000 0 0
DOMINICA.	
Charles Wm. Maxwell, Governor, March 25, 1816 no return.	
Archibald Gloster, Chief Justice, May 25, 1812	1,065 0 0
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
George S. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor, 26th February, 1817	1,589 0 0
GIBRALTAR.	
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, Governor, March 2, 1802	not known.
General George Don, Lieutenant-Governor, August 25, 1814	3,500 0 0
J. Rutherford, Civil Secretary in the Garrison, and Registrar of the Superior Court, October 1, 1809	1,200 0 0
GRENADA.	
Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor, May 4, 1816	no return.
Charles Powell Hamilton, Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council, December 10, 1789	1,566 0 0
IONIAN ISLANDS.	
Sir T. Maitland, King's Commissioner, May 7, 1816	1,000 0 0
JAMAICA.	
Duke of Manchester, Governor, November 13, 1807	6,992 12 2½
M. Gen. Conran, Lieutenant-Governor November 10, 1816	not known
William Burge, Attorney-General, November 10, 1816	1,000 0 0
Hon. C. W. Wyndham, Secretary and Clerk of Enrolments, May 4, 1763	4,500 0 0
John King, Naval Officer, February 26, 1796	1,955 7 2
Lord Braybrooke, Provost Marshal, September 16, 1762	3,644 13 10
Hon. Percy C. Wyndham, Registrar in Chancery, May 4, 1763	6,164 10 11
Sir E. Nepean, Bart. Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, June 16, 1789	3,882 0 0
Lord Stewart, Governor of Fort Charles, January 30, 1809	not known.
LOWER CANADA.	
Lieut.-General Sir J. Sherbroke, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, May 25, 1816	4,336 12 3
F. N. Burton, Lieutenant-Governor, November 19, 1808	1,500 0 0
Jacob Mountain, D. D. Bishop of Quebec, June 28, 1793	2,000 0 0
Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice, May 5, 1808	1,500 0 0
James Monk, Chief Justice of Court of King's Bench at Montreal, August, 8, 1794	1,100 0 0
MALTA.	
Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir T. Maitland, Governor, July 15, 1813	5,000 0 0
MAURITIUS.	
R. Farquhar, Esq. Governor, April 9, 1811	10,000 0 0
G Smith, Esq. Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice, Dec. 4, 1813	3,000 0 0
NEWFOUNDLAND.	
Francis Pickmore, Governor, May 18, 1816	800 0 0
Francis Forbes, Chief Justice, August 24, 1816	1,000 0 0
NOVA SCOTIA.	
Earl of Dalhousie, Lieutenant-Governor, July 24, 1816	2,200 0 0
Robert Stanser, D. D. Bishop of Nova Scotia, May 1, 1816	1,400 0 0
S. S. Blowers, Chief Justice, July 12, 1797	992 0 0
SAINT LUCIA.	
Major-General Richard Augustus Seymour, Governor, July 30, 1816	3,000 0 0
SAINT VINCENT.	
Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B. Governor, Nov. 17, 1808	2,975 0 0
John George Nauton, Provost Marshal, Feb. 27, 1816	1,100 0 0
SAINT CHRISTOPHER NEVIS, ANGUILLA, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.	
Thomas Probyn, Governor, April 26, 1816	4,000 0 0
SIERRA LEONE.	
Charles MacCarthey, Governor, Feb. 22, 1816	2,000 0 0
Robert G. Hogan, Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty Court, 5th April, 1815	1,500 0 0
TRINIDAD.	
Sir Ralph James Woodford, Bart. Governor, 20th Oct. 1812, not less than 5,000*l.* nor more than	6,000 0 0
John Thomas Bigge, Chief Judge, 5th July, 1813	3,136 0 0
TOBAGO.	
Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Philips Robinson, K. C. B. Governor, 4th May, 1816	2,937 1 2
Elphinstone Piggott, Chief Justice, 5th July, 1805	1,112 5 4
UPPER CANADA.	
Francis Gore, I Lieutenant-Governor, 22d Jan. 1806	2,465 0 0
W. D. Powell, Chief Justice, 5th July, 1816	1,200 0 0
NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.	
Lachlan Macquarie, Governor, 8th May 1809	2,000 0 0
John Wylde, Judge Advocate, 1st Jan. 1816	1,200 0 0

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017